

GENERAL OTIS EXPECTS TO MAKE AGUINALDO HIS PRISONER.

American Troops Concentrating on the Filipino Strongholds Near Manila. Capture of Iloilo Was Easily Effected by Bluejackets from the War Ships, Who Saved the Town from Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—General Otis is expected to effect the capture of Aguinaldo within a week. The Cabinet meeting today developed the fact. Whether the belief is due to private hints from General Otis direct or from the disposition of his forces is not clear, although the impression is that the General has by cable expressed confidence that Aguinaldo's escape on freedom is brief. As a result of the situation it was decided by the President and his official advisers to cease American military operations on the island of Panay with the occupation of Iloilo. The pursuit of the insurgents on Panay would merely result in slaughter. The Filipinos have killed no American soldiers and their hostility took the form of a harmless fusillade and the burning of the Chinese station in the town.

It is believed that if Aguinaldo is captured, or his army on Luzon is destroyed and he flees, the rebellion will be at an end. The Administration is desirous of avoiding bloodshed among natives, who were stirred up to a show of resistance on Panay by Aguinaldo's agents, but who have done little harm, and will be glad to welcome peace when they see that it means their prosperity.

Closing in on the Chief.—Advice from General Otis that after the engagement of the 10th at Calocan, about 10,000, the largest division of the Filipinos, retreated north toward Malolos. They had been dislodged by Brigadier-General H. C. Otis. His division, consisting of infantry, four artillery commands and two troops of cavalry, was pressing them closely.

On the same day MacArthur's division had crossed the Pasig, northeast of the city, and was moving northwest in order to make a junction with Brigadier-General Otis. Their commands have probably already joined and formed a body of about 9,000 troops. These commands pushed forward would cut off from Malolos the rebels south of the water works, which are several miles from the city.

The 11th Aguinaldo was reported to be twelve miles north of Manila, near the railway from Manila to Malolos. It is not expected that Aguinaldo will stop his fight short of Malolos.

Must Chase Him Down.—One of the Cabinet officers said after the meeting that an aggressive campaign against Aguinaldo was absolutely necessary, for the reason that the American army must be relieved of the constant and wearisome guarding against surprise by roving bands of guerrillas, and because such warfare would be kept up as long as Aguinaldo remained at large.

Instructions were sent today to General Otis to advise General Miller to suspend operations against the Filipinos in Panay. General Miller is expected to assume control of the city of Iloilo, raise the American flag on the public buildings, assert American sovereignty over the whole island of Panay and maintain order under a military government similar to that with which he was familiar in Manila.

BOSTON'S MEN FIRST ASHORE AT ILOILO.—Details of the Bloodless Capture of the Filipino Stronghold at Panay. Swiss Consulate Burned.

Manila, Feb. 14.—Particulars of the capture of Iloilo by the United States forces under Brigadier-General M. D. Miller on Saturday last have been received here. On the morning of Friday, February 10, General Miller sent an ultimatum to the commander of the rebels on shore, notifying him that it was his intention to take Iloilo, by force if necessary. Non-combatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within twenty-four hours. The rebels were also warned that they must make no further belligerent preparations.

The gunboat Petrel was then moved to a position close in shore and near the rebel fort, while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the town.

Inhabitants Sought Shelter.—Friday passed quietly. During the day many refugees left the town of Iloilo, the majority of whom were taken on board foreign ships lying in the harbor. Searchlights from the United States war ships were kept all night long illuminating the town and its defenses. The rebels, so far as lookouts on the ships could detect, remained quiescent throughout the night.

At 8 o'clock Saturday morning the gunboat Petrel signalled to the cruiser Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots upon the town from their three-pounders. This was done, and the rebels replied with their rifles and machine guns. The Petrel then bombarded the rebels' trenches, completely clearing them of their occupants in a very short space of time.

Boston's Marines First Ashore.—Soon after the bombardment began flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town. Thereupon forty-eight marines, acting as infantry and artillery, were landed from the cruiser Boston, and a company was sent ashore from the gunboat Petrel. These detachments marched straight into the town, holding the harbor in the Stars and Stripes over the fort, took possession of the place in the name of the United States.

The capture of the town and its defenses having been accomplished the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to the task of saving the American, English and German Consulates from destruction by the fire which was raging among the rail and inflammable buildings of the town.

Swiss Consulate Was Burned.—The Swiss Consul's residence, which was in the same row as the Consulates named, was burned. The entire Chinese and native sections of the town were destroyed, but foreign mercantile property escaped with slight damage.

There was some desultory firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Iloilo, but not a single American was injured. General Miller's force had complete control of the situation when the gunboat Petrel sailed from Iloilo for Manila. The Sixth United States Artillery occupied a position commanding both the bridges leading into the town, and the Tennessee Volunteers and the Eighteenth United States Infantry were occupying the trenches that had been constructed by the rebels.

Dewey's Account of It.—Washington, Feb. 14.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey:

"Petrel just arrived from Iloilo. That place taken by our force Saturday and now occupied. No prisoners. No casualties on our side. Insurgent loss not known, but believed to be slight. They attempted to burn town, but foreign property generally saved by our force."

Going to Join Aguinaldo.—Washington, Feb. 14.—The War Department today received the following advice from General Otis, under date of Manila, February 14:

"One hundred and eighty officers and eighteen hundred men, Spanish prisoners of war, left port on the 12th and 13th by steamers *Delina*, *Christina* and *Uruguay* en route to Spain."

"Isaac Russell, Company A, Utah Artillery, slight scalp wound, condition excellent. Lieutenant O. H. Crow, Utah Artillery, en route to San Francisco, on sick leave. Lieutenant Chance, signal corps, convalescing slowly from typhoid fever, condition favorable."

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—The Filipinos, General Riego de Dios and M. Rivera, who arrived last week from Manila, intending to join their associates in Washington, have decided to leave to-day for Montreal.

M. Rivera expressed himself as astounded at the kind treatment he has invariably received in this city. The two envoys will, they say, endeavor to persuade Aguinaldo to return to Washington and join with his associates in pleading for an honorable peace.

PARIS.—Thomas Burnside, Paris correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser.

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A LAMPLIGHT COMPANION.—Between now and Spring time there will be many opportunities of an evening to read up on the different portions of the Great Northwest.

To this end the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has printed and free distribution to Eastern farmers a number of illustrated instructive pamphlets regarding the various States traversed by its lines.

In sending your address to W. E. Powell, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., please say if your preference is for information about Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Northern Michigan or North Dakota.

No charge for pamphlets or for replying to all inquiries about any section of the Great West.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.—Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. 25c.

The doing of wonderful things nowadays isn't always the work of Old Nick. For a "Want" ad. in the Journal is certain always.

To get what you want mighty quick.

List of prizes and awards to Journal "Want" readers and advertisers in to-day's Journal. See "Want" pages.

GERMANY'S HAND WAS NOT FORCED.—Her Friendly Tenders to the United States Pronounced Purely Voluntary.

Special Cable to the Journal.—(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) Berlin, Feb. 14.—The friendly speech of Count von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Reichstag last Saturday, and the commercial and political relations between the United States and Germany continue to absorb considerable space in the German daily and political discussion.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung denies the statement published in New York that Count von Buelow's speech and the friendly sentiment displayed in the Reichstag during the debate were attributable to the determined stand taken by the United States Government and the representations of the American Ambassadors.

The Zeitung also declares that official inquiries have established the fact that there never was any expectation of German arms to Manila with German commitments.

In an interview to-day United States Ambassador White said that Count von Buelow communicated to him the principal points of his recent speech in the Reichstag several days before a statement of the views of the Foreign Office relative to the Samoan situation had been called upon the States Department at Washington.

Ambassador White proves from this that it was impossible that the speech of Minister von Buelow, which emphasized the cordial relations between the two governments, could have been influenced by any formal representations made to the German Government.

Many members of the Reichstag, however, are demanding that adherence by the United States Government to the favored nation clause of the Treaty of 1898. The Agrarians are pointing out that the increase of American imports, they are of the opinion that if Count von Buelow's declarations fail to induce the Government at Washington to observe the terms of the Treaty of 1898, Germany should consider that treaty as non-existent, and act accordingly.

Men like von Buelow and Prince Herbert von Harnacker claim that this will not be necessary, and that the former commercial relations with the United States will be restored in an amicable manner.



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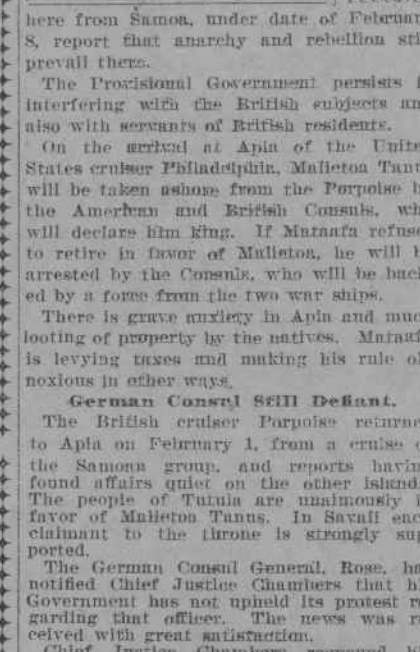
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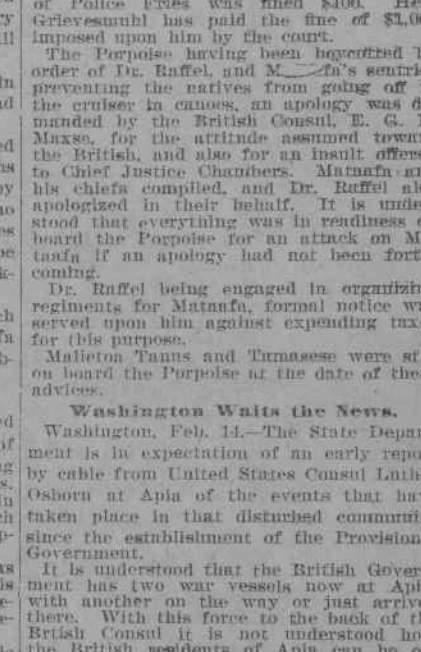
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TWO WAR SHIPS TO BACK MALIETOA.

Our Cruiser Philadelphia, with the British Boat Porpoise, Prepared to Make Him King of Samoa by Force of Arms.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Feb. 14.—Advice received here from Samoa, under date of February 8, report that anarchy and rebellion still prevail there.

The Provisional Government persists in interfering with the British subjects and also with servants of British residents.

On the arrival at Apia of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Malieta Tausi will be taken ashore from the Porpoise by the American and British Consuls, who will declare him King. If Malieta refuses to retire in favor of Malieta, he will be arrested by the Consuls, who will be backed by a force from the two war ships.

There is grave anxiety in Apia and much looting of property by the natives. Malieta is levying taxes and making his rule obnoxious in other ways.

German Consul Still Defiant.—The British cruiser Porpoise returned to Apia on February 1, from a cruise of the Samoa group, and reports having found affairs quiet on the other islands. The people of Taitai are unanimously in favor of Malieta Tausi. In Savaii each claimant to the throne is strongly supported.

The German Consul General, Rose, has notified Chief Justice Chambers that his Government has not upheld its protest regarding the officers of the Porpoise who were received with great satisfaction.

Chief Justice Chambers reopened his court to hear charges of contempt against Dr. Johannes Ruffel and Herr Priess, chief of police, before releasing Herr Grievensmuhl. Dr. Ruffel failed to appear. Mr. Rose, the German Consul, and declared that the matter came within the jurisdiction of his Consulate. Chief Justice Chambers, however, held the guilty of contempt and cited him to appear at the next term of Court, when judgment will be pronounced. He said that force would not be used.

Washington Waits the News.—Washington, Feb. 14.—The State Department is in expectation of an early report by cable from United States Consul Luther Osborn at Apia of the events that have taken place in that disturbed community since the establishment of the Provisional Government.

It is understood that the British Government has two war vessels now at Apia, with another on the way or just arrived there. This force is to the back of the British Consul it is not understood how the British residents of Apia can be expected to resist.

The Provisional Government spoken of in the Auckland dispatches as carrying matters with a high hand, is a device every day will be subject to the approval of the three governments, parties to the Samoa Convention whose existence must terminate the very instant the powers can signify their determination to uphold the decision of the Chief Justice in the selection of Malieta Tausi as King of Samoa.

ST. MICHAELS.—Azores Islands, Feb. 14.—The captain of the American tank steamer Weehawken, which arrived here on Sunday with twenty-five women and children, taken from the Hamburg-American steamer Bulgaria, met in a severe storm eight hundred miles from the Azores Islands on February 5, now reports that two other steamers were standing by the Bulgaria when he met her.

The crew of the Weehawken, the captain says, were obliged to abandon further efforts to rescue those on board the Bulgaria, it being impossible to return to the Hamburg-American liner after the passengers had been saved, owing to the Weehawken's boats being wrecked as they lay alongside the Weehawken.

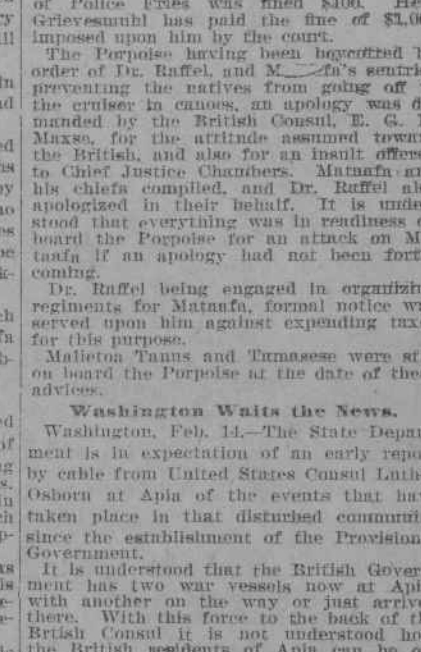
The crew of the Weehawken report that there is a possibility that the steamer Bulgaria did not founder. The Weehawken lost sight of the Bulgaria during the night of February 5, and was obliged to proceed, having no small boats and her breakers being full of water.

Ponta Delgada, Azores, Feb. 14.—A Portuguese tug, which started on Sunday to search for the missing *Paravia* and *Bulgaria*, was unable to find them and was compelled to return to Ponta Delgada on account of the fierce winds and heavy seas. She will proceed on a further search as soon as the weather will permit.

Mr. Emil Boas, agent for the Hamburg-American Line, yesterday received the following cable from the home office of the line in Hamburg:

"The German Consul in the Azores cables that on Saturday the Weehawken, which was on her way to the Weehawken, was wrecked as they lay alongside the Weehawken."

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